

GEN. GATACRE DEFEATED BY THE BOERS.

Near Stormberg, Where He Found
the Enemy's Position Prac-
tically Impregnable.

WITH FEARFUL CASUALTIES

Among his Troops He Was Forced
by a Hot Fire to
Retreat.

LONDON, Dec. 11, 4:45 a. m.—It is hardly too much to regard General Gatacre's repulse near Stormberg as the most serious defeat British arms have yet sustained in the whole campaign. Already the official advices show that two men were killed, nine officers and seventeen men were wounded and seven officers and five hundred and ninety-six men are missing. But it is evident that the worst is not yet known. The proportion of wounded and killed is so small when compared with the missing—who are undoubtedly prisoners in the hands of the Boers—that the supplementary list of casualties is awaited with serious misgivings. It is also feared that there were serious losses of guns and equipment.

The most serious aspect of the affair is the effect it is likely to have on the Dutch in Cape Colony, who have been wavering as to whether to throw in their lot with the Boers. Hosts of the northern farmers are now likely to join the rebellion. The defeat is also serious because it will delay the junction of General Gatacre with General French at Naauwpoort. The plan was for their combined forces to relieve the pressure on Lord Methuen's column. The disclosure of such a strong force at Stormberg was quite unexpected. Doubtless General Gatacre was the victim of treacherous guides, but the real points also to the absence of proper cavalry scouting.

The British troops who recently occupied Arundel are advancing. They have had several skirmishes, but no casualties. Three miles north of Arundel they found the Boers 2,000 strong. The Pretoria reports of renewed fighting at Modder river originated from the fact that the British, with a team of thirty-two oxen, hauled a naval gun to the top of a high ridge north of Modder river town, whence they fired lyddite shells.

MOLTENO, Cape Colony, Sunday, Dec. 10.—General Gatacre left Putters Kraal by train for Molteno and then proceeded by forced march twelve miles towards Stormberg. He had two thousand men, including the Northumberland fusiliers, the Royal Irish rifles and two batteries of field artillery.

The British were unmolested by the Boers until the Boer position, was reached, when a hot fire was unexpectedly opened upon the advancing column.

The engagement began at 4:15 a. m. At 7 a. m. after a sharp artillery duel, the British retired. They are now marching toward Molteno. General Gatacre found the enemy's position impregnable. It was impossible for the British infantry to get at the Boers.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The war office publishes the following dispatch from General Forester-Walker at Cape Town:

"Gatacre reports: 'I deeply regret to inform you that I met with serious reverses in the attack on Stormberg. I was misled as to the enemy's position by the guides, and found impracticable ground. Casualties, so far as known at present, are:

"Second battalion Royal Irish rifles—Wounded: Lieutenant Colonel Eager, Major Seaton, Captain Bell, Captain Kelly, Lieutenant Stephens, Lieutenant Barnardston, Second Lieutenant Maynard, twelve men; missing: Captain Wier, Lieutenant Christie, Second Lieutenant Rodney, two hundred and ninety men.

Seventy-fourth field battery—Severely wounded: Lieutenant Lewis, three men; slightly wounded: Two men.

Seventy-seventh field battery—Killed: One gunner; wounded: Major Percival.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Missing: Major Stevens, Captain Fletcher, Captain Morley, Second Lieutenant Wake, Second Lieutenant Coulson, Lieutenant Radcliffe.

Dorsetshire regiment—Missing: Three hundred and six non-commissioned officers and men.

Royal Berkshire regiment—Killed: One private.

The remainder of my casualties will be wired as soon as ascertained."

MOLTENO, Cape Colony, Sunday, Dec. 10, 5:30 p. m.—General Gatacre's movement may be termed a reconnaissance in force. Its object was to ascertain the strength of the position of the Boers, who were strongly entrenched along the Stormberg range. He left Putters Kraal shortly after noon yesterday with a fighting force slightly over 4,000 men.

Leaving Molteno at 9 o'clock last evening he made a memorable night march over the rocks and veldt. There was no sound except a steady tramp, and there were no distinguishing lights. The bright moon had gone down about 11:30.

The column arrived safely within a couple of miles of its destination, the only incidents of the march being an occasional sudden call of "halt" under the belief that the Boers were near. Suddenly a terrific fire opened simultaneously on the British front and right flank. The Royal Irish rifles, which

formed the advance, sought shelter behind a neighboring kopje and were speedily joined by the remainder of the column. It was soon found, however, that this position was also covered by Boer guns, which were more powerful than had been supposed. The troops, therefore, sought a safer position about half a mile away, two batteries in the meantime engaging the Boers and covering the troops in their withdrawal.

The action now became general at long range and a detachment of mounted infantry moved northward with a view of getting on the enemy's right flank. Suddenly a strong commando was seen moving from the north, and the Royal Irish rifles and the Northumberland regiment were sent out to meet it. It was soon discovered, however, that the Boers had machine guns well placed, and the British were compelled to face a terrible fire.

Finding it impossible to hold the position in the face of an enemy apparently superior in position, numbers and artillery, the British retired on Molteno, the Boers following up the retirement closely and bringing two big guns to bear on the retiring column.

It is believed here that the British casualties were not serious.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Cape Town dated Sunday night:

"The position of the enemy in Stormberg district last night was the following:

"At Stormberg, six laagers; at Dordrecht, 800 men; 23 miles south of Stormberg, 200 men."

FRERE CAMP, Natal, Dec. 10, 9 p. m.—Heliographic communication with Ladysmith continues daily. General Schalk-Burger and Commandant Louis Botha are in command of the Boer forces investing Ladysmith. Their horses are said to be in poor condition.

A heavy report was heard in the direction of Colenso to-day. The sound was followed by a big cloud of smoke. The supposition is that the enemy has blown up the highway bridge.

The Transvaal government has decided to consider Mr. Winston Churchill, who was captured November 15, between Estcourt and Chieveley, a combatant officer and to retain him as a prisoner. Mr. Churchill has applied to General Buller with a view of getting an exchange.

This has been a quiet day here. The health of the troops is excellent.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Molteno:

"General Gatacre attempted to assault the Boer position at Stormberg at dawn to-day (Sunday). The guides led us wrong, and we were surprised while in force, and after a very trying night march our retirement was effected in excellent order. There being no hurry even at the most critical times the Northumberland and Irish rifles behaved as if on review day. I fear our losses are heavy. One of our guns was abandoned."

"Major Elliott reports that Dalgetty, with a force, has gone toward Dordrecht to co-operate with Gatacre."

"The railway bridge at Modder river was captured December 7. Methuen reports that he made a demonstration up the lines of the railway at daylight today with artillery. The enemy did not respond. Methuen is receiving the remainder of his reinforcements and supplies. He has established detached posts on his lines of communication."

"Mafeking reports all well on November 30."

TWELFTH CENSUS.

The Division of Agriculture Will Give Special Attention to the Subject of Irrigation—The Geological Survey is Nearly Related to Irrigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—A special effort will be made by the division of agriculture of the Twelfth census of the United States to collect and tabulate important data relating to irrigation on the arid and semi-arid regions of the United States. A preliminary schedule has been prepared, and will soon be sent out, to obtain the names of corporations and individuals owning canals and ditches. A request is made also for the names of the principal canals or ditches in their order down stream, the ditches in the right (looking down stream), being arranged on the first page of the list and those heading to the left on the last page.

The principal schedule now in course of preparation will be mailed to addresses thus obtained, calling for further data, which will be supplemented by detailed statistics gathered by the census enumerators.

It should be noted by all interested in the subject that these various inquiries of the census office in no way conflict with or duplicate the work with reference to irrigation, which is being conducted by any other department of state. The most nearly related inquiry, like that of the census, is, in fact, the more immediate direction of Mr. F. H. Newell, the special agent for irrigation in the Eleventh census, and hydrographer of the geological survey.

The volume and value of these statistics, it is stated, will depend very largely upon the attention and interest shown therein by those engaged in irrigation, and it is earnestly hoped that all to whom the schedules are addressed will appreciate the importance of the request, and make prompt and careful reply, as the future development of this vast portion of our domain will be greatly advanced by a comprehensive compilation of facts relating to its irrigation, such as contemplated by the Twelfth census.

Nebraska Senatorship.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 10.—The fight for the senatorship left vacant by the death of Senator Hayward, grows hotter every hour. That either Senator William V. Allen or G. M. Hitchcock of the Omaha World-Herald will be the successful competitor is now generally conceded, as the candidacy of W. H. Thompson, of Grand Island, was announced too late to be of any moment.

ALEJANDRINO PHILIPPINE COMMANDER.

Reported to Have Surrendered to
General MacArthur and
Wounded.

THE TREASURY RECORDS

Of Filipino Government Found at
Mangatarem—Eighteen Killed
and Nine Captured.

MANILA, Dec. 10, 4:30 p. m.—An expedition headed by the battleship Oregon left Manila for Subig last night. It is reported that the Filipino commander, General Alejandrino, with his staff, has surrendered to General MacArthur and there is also a rumor that Alejandrino is at Aguilar suffering from a wound received in a fight between insurgents and bandits and that he will be given an opportunity to surrender and will be properly cared for.

Major Spence, with a column of the Thirty-second regiment, captured a new insurgent camp, an uncompleted stronghold, in the Tassan district. He left Dianupuan at daybreak yesterday and marched ten miles along mountain trails, finally encountering a large band of insurgents who retreated after a brief skirmish. The Americans had no losses.

The records of the treasury of the so-called Filipino government, together with a quantity of paper money and another Nordfeldt, have been found at Mangatarem.

Three Americans, who, with a commissary sergeant of the Twelfth infantry, were traveling from San Fernando to Angeles, left their escort for a moment and went into the bush. As they did not return speedily a search was made for them, but they could not be found. They were probably captured by the rebels.

A mail orderly disappeared between Angeles and Bamban. He also is supposed to have been captured.

A force of 100 insurgents attacked yesterday, near Balweg, a wagon train escorted by thirty men of the Sixteenth infantry. A sharp engagement followed. The Filipinos lost eighteen killed and nine captured.

During the recent attack by the insurgents upon Vigan, the Filipinos obtained possession of the Plaza, and of a church in the center of the town from which the Americans dislodged them. It seems that the escaped Spaniards obtained guns and fought with the Americans against the insurgents.

THE IRENE INCIDENT

From the Standpoint of the Spanish Prisoners—Claim That Captain Cogan Gave Assurance of Protection from the Insurgents.

MANILA, Dec. 10, 4:30 p. m.—Colonel Julio Del Rio, who is among the released Spaniards that have just arrived here, gives an interesting version of the famous Irene incident in Subig bay in July of last year. He was formerly in command of the Spanish troops in the Olongapo district. His narrative is corroborated by Senor Rafael Rosello, a wealthy Spanish merchant, who also fell into the hands of the insurgents.

Both declare that the Spaniards surrendered to Captain Cogan, of the U. S. cruiser Raleigh, on an express agreement that they were not to be given up to the Filipinos, and they assert that the Spanish government has promised to press their claims against the United States for their long imprisonment.

According to their story a thousand insurgents were besieging Olongapo, where there were two companies of marines and a battery of artillery, together with many civilians. The German cruiser Irene entered the harbor to take the women and children on board. At this juncture the insurgent steamer Philippines, flying the insurgent flag, started to leave. The Irene threw a shot across her bow, claiming the right to stop her, as Germany had not recognized the insurgent flag. The Philippines then raised a white flag and departed. When she returned she was flying the insurgent flag and was accompanied by the U. S. warships Concord and Raleigh. The Irene was then leaving the harbor with non-combatants.

"Without the least warning," says Colonel Del Rio and Senor Rosello, "the American warships began to bombard us, firing about twenty-five shots. Seeing that resistance was useless, as our guns had never been mounted, we raised the white flag. Captain Cogan came ashore with several officers, and it was expressly stipulated that the surrender was to the Americans alone. Captain Cogan was asked to promise that the Spaniards should not be delivered to the insurgents, and when he had given his pledge the entire garrison surrendered."

"The Americans sailed away on the evening of the 7th, leaving the garrison practically unarmed. They returned on the 10th. Meanwhile the insurgents had repeatedly fired upon the town. Captain Cogan now ordered the Spaniards to embark on the Philippines. When they protested he said that although in the hands of the insurgents they would be treated as American prisoners."

"Nine civilians, all merchants, were placed on board the Philippines, and despite their protests, were kept imprisoned on the vessel at Olongapo until their recent release."

Senor Rosello, who is chiefly responsible for the foregoing statement, admits that, except for one attempt to rob the merchants, for which Aguinaldo punished the officers of the Philippines by reducing them, all were well treated.

Colonel Del Rio, in a separate statement, says:

"Captain Cogan gave his word that our capitulation would be accepted as it was made—that is, to the Americans. He promised that we should not be given into the hands of the insurgents, and I believed he was sincere."

"Later the Concord went to Cavite for instructions, returning with an order from Admiral Dewey that we were to be handed over to the insurgents."

Colonel Del Rio and Senor Rosello declare that the Irene left her anchorage at 6 o'clock in the morning, and that the American warships arrived at 10:30, passing the German cruiser as she was leaving the bay. They express surprise at the popular belief that the Irene slipped her cable on the appearance of the Concord and the Raleigh.

WEST VIRGINIA

Senators and Representatives at the National Capital Are Industriously Looking After the Interests of Constituents—Petitions and Bills Introduced.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—West Virginia's representatives in both houses have been active during the week in the presentation of matters of interest to their constituents. Mr. Dayton presented the petition of the heirs of John A. Hutton, of Randolph county, praying for the reference of his war claims to the court of claims; petition of the heirs of Madison Daniels, of Randolph county, praying for the reference of his war claim to the court of claims; petition of the heirs of John T. Shaull, of Jefferson county, asking for the reference of his war claim to the court of claims, and a petition of James Bane, of Jefferson county, praying for the reference of his war claim to the court of claims.

Senator Scott has presented in the senate a petition of John A. Pierson and other citizens of Nicholas county; John D. Culbertson and other citizens of Wheeling; Rev. G. W. Brent and other citizens of Benwood; J. W. Claypool and other citizens of Nicholas county; Martin Talbot and other citizens of West Union; Jennings M. King and other citizens of Terra Alta; Geo. E. Fuller and other citizens of Mason county; J. H. Hawley and other citizens of Wellsburg; Jos. S. Pomeroy and other citizens of Fairview; O. W. O. Hardman and other citizens of Middlebourne; A. M. Grimes and other citizens; C. Collins and other citizens of Pennsylvania; B. S. Welsh and other citizens of Harrisville; S. B. Archer and other citizens of Wilding; B. D. Mahone and ninety-seven other citizens of Mason county; C. W. Fox and other citizens of Evansville, and Eugene Higgins and other citizens of Newburg, of the state of West Virginia, praying for the adoption of the amendment to the constitution to prohibit polygamy.

Representative Freer presented bills as follows:
For the relief of Andrew J. Holley; for the relief of James Burnett; to pension Elizabeth Short; for the relief of John W. Trader; to pension John Cumpston for services in the late war; for the relief of Hiram and Hatcher Short; for the relief of John H. Forbush; for the relief of David W. Harrison; to pension John Parsons; for the relief of Thomas B. Kirk; for the relief of Benjamin Stribling; granting an increase of pension to John S. Bell; to pension William J. Allen; to pension Elizabeth Hyman; for the relief of Wilson S. Nugent; for the relief of Benjamin F. Hall; for the relief of John H. Gardner, and for the relief of Hiram Stewart.

Representative Dovenor presented a petition from citizens of Bethany and Middlebourne, W. Va., against the seating of B. H. Roberts as representative from Utah. Representative Freer also presented a petition from various religious denominations and citizens of West Virginia of the same purport.

THE CURRENCY BILL

Comes Up in the House To-day, and Debate on That Measure Will Overshadow Everything Else—It Remains to Be Seen Whether the Gold Democrats Will Stick With the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The house will devote to-morrow entirely to the financial debate on the currency bill. Under the terms of the special order, adopted on Friday, the general debate will open to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal, and continue daily from noon until 5 o'clock Friday. On Saturday the bill will be read paragraph by paragraph for amendment under the five-minute rule. The vote will not be taken until the following Monday. The debate will probably cover a wide range, including a general re-thrashing of the campaign issue of 1896, and there may be some stormy incidents. The Republicans are arrayed solidly for the bill, but many of them who have never before advocated the gold standard doubtless will have to take the floor to explain their position. On the democratic side, some of the members are reported as favoring the bill, but there has been no canvass made as yet, and it remains to be seen how many of them will join the Republicans upon this measure. Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, who will have charge of the bill on the floor, will make the opening argument in its support to-morrow.

ACTIVE MEASURES

To Be Taken To Guard Against the Plague.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine hospital service, in view of the officially reported prevalence of plague in Santos, Brazil, and Oporto, Portugal, and the local conditions at those ports, has issued regulations to prevent its introduction into the United States, which regulations are to remain in force until thirty days after the official announcement of the cessation of the plague in these cities.

CARBONADO COAL MINE HORROR

Investigation to be Made Into the Condition of the Mine.

THIRTY-TWO MEN ARE DEAD.

Of Seventy-Six, Men in the Mine Forty-four Are Still Alive.

CARBONADO, Washington, Dec. 10.—Stunned by the suddenness of last night's mine horror, the people here seem too dazed for any expression of grief of a demonstrative nature. Thirty-two is the number of dead. Two men were rescued at 5 o'clock this morning, after being entombed in the mine all night. They are Peter Merp, a Frenchman, and Michael Knish, a Pole. After Knish had recovered from the effects of the suffocating black damp, he said:

"I was working in the fourth cross-cut when the explosion came. After that I went to sleep, and somebody came and woke me up and took me out of there."

That was the total measure of his period of consciousness. He laid in the cool depth over eighteen hours and had not the least conception of the length of time. On the other hand, Merp, the Frenchman, had been blindly groping around in the darkness for the most part of the night, on his hands and knees, seeking for some avenue of escape. With the exception of these two men, the death list remains the same.

The injured, in addition to Knish, number five. They are Andrew Kichinko, Michael J. Kichinko, Hungarians; Abraham Kalunki, Finn, and James Conway. All of them are severely burned, and Calldido Parolini, an Italian, had several ribs broken by falling timbers.

Governor Rogers will conduct a searching examination as to the cause of the explosion. He telegraphed State Mine Inspector Owens, now at Spokane, to attend the inquest to-morrow, and examine witnesses himself. The question of insufficient ventilation of the mine in accordance with the state law will be thoroughly gone into. It has been found impossible to secure an impartial coroner's jury in the mining district, and Coroner Hoskel has gone to Tacoma to select his jurors.

The theory of Superintendent Davis is that a small pocket of gas was opened, became ignited and caused the terrific explosion of dust which resulted in all the damage and loss of life.

The total number of men in the unfortunate shaft was seventy-six, of whom forty-four are alive, having escaped or been rescued.

THE NIAGARA

Foundered on Lake Erie, Of Long Point, and Was Lost, With All Hands, Numbering Sixteen People. Great Quantities of Wreckage Picked Up.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 10.—It is now certain that the Canadian steamer Niagara, Capt. Henry McGlory, foundered on Tuesday evening last, about eight miles off Long Point, Lake Erie, with all hands, numbering sixteen persons. Tugs sent out from Port Colborne and from Buffalo, to search for the missing steamer have returned, bringing with them great quantities of wreckage picked up near where the steamer is supposed to have foundered. The wreckage includes a part of the Niagara's deck, portions of the cabin, deck beams, other material, and a quantity of shingles marked "Parry Sound," from which port the Niagara sailed for Buffalo.

Judging from the amount of wreckage that has been found, the Niagara must have broken up badly in the storm. It is the opinion of lake captains that the boat went down in deep water about eight miles east of Long Point, as none of her spars have been found, and if she had gone down in shallow water they would be sticking up.

The storm which destroyed the Niagara was one of the worst that ever raged over Lake Erie. The wind was blowing a gale of forty-five miles an hour, and it was snowing heavily. Even the largest and strongest boats made for shelter, and it is the opinion of vessel men that Capt. McGlory attempted to turn his boat around and run under Long Point and in doing so encountered the full force of the storm, his craft going to pieces.

THE WEEK IN THE SENATE

Will be Given Up to Routine Business and Committee Work—Reorganization of Committees Will Receive Special Attention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The week does not promise to be a busy one in the senate, the indications being for routine business and short sessions inside the chamber, with much preparation for future work in the committee rooms.

Senator Mason will open the week with a speech on his resolution declaring the sympathy of the country with the Boers in their war with Great Britain. There may be other brief speeches upon this and other questions, though there is a general disposition on the part of senators to postpone speech-making until after the holidays.

The Republican senators generally feel that the most important work for the present is to secure the reorganization of the committees, especially the finance committee, as preliminary to complete the reorganization during the present week.

The finance committee may meet on Tuesday for preliminary consideration of the finance bill, but this is not yet decided upon. The expectation now is that this bill will not be taken up in the senate until after the Christmas holidays.

The committee on foreign relations will take up the reciprocity treaties on Wednesday. The committee on privileges and elections will consider the contests over senatorial seats in a detestable way, but the real work on these will not begin until Saturday, when opposing counsel will be heard in the Quay case.

GOV. ATKINSON

Issued Requisition for Charles Apperson—Refused to Remit Fine. Estimate for Capitol Approved—Deaths of the United States Court. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 10.—Governor Atkinson yesterday issued a requisition on Governor Tanner, of Illinois, for Charles Apperson, under indictment in Pocahontas county, this state, for the murder of Mrs. Julia A. Simmons, on Swago creek, in Pocahontas county, several months ago. Apperson had an accomplice, Jerome Kellison, who is still at large. Apperson is in jail at Springfield, Ill.

Governor Atkinson yesterday refused to remit a fine of \$25 imposed in 1931 on John T. Vance in Mingo county for violation of the revenue laws. Vance was only a few weeks ago pardoned by the board of pardons from the penitentiary, where he was serving a 12-year sentence for manslaughter. His petition for remission was signed by a large number of prominent citizens of Mingo county, but the governor refused to grant it for lack of grounds. Vance is a son-in-law of "Devil Anse" Hatfield. The crime for which he was sent to the penitentiary was the killing of a man named Thompson, whom he claims he shot in self-defense. The governor refused to pardon him and he sent his case to the pardon board.

The board of public works held a brief session yesterday afternoon, at which it approved the first estimate from the architect of the capitol annex to the contractor. The estimate amounted to \$1,950.

In the United States court yesterday a judgment for \$110.77 was rendered in favor of the government and against C. A. Monroe Meadows and his bondsmen, John H. High and A. H. Mahone. The suit was the third and last of three brought by the government to recover from Meadows balances alleged to be due from him on account of alleged false returns of cancellation made by him to the postoffice department while he was postmaster at Kanawha City. In the other two cases the verdict was against Meadows in one and against the government in the other.

Requisition Honored.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 10.—Governor Atkinson has honored a requisition on Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, for Harry McLeod, alias Harry Kennedy, alias Harry Denmore, who is wanted in Lucas county, Ohio, for grand larceny. McLeod is now in jail at Parkersburg.

MACRUM

Is Believed to Bring Important Information From Kruger That Will Lead to Ending the Transvaal War. CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—A special to the Chronicle from East Liverpool, Ohio, says:

Friends in this city of Charles E. Macrum, until recently United States consul at Pretoria, Transvaal Republic, say he is returning to this country with important information for the state department, which he was unwilling to risk cabling.

His letters conclusively prove that not only was Macrum not persona non grata to the Transvaal government, but that he was on the best possible personal terms with President Kruger. Cabling could only be done over a line controlled in part by England. It is believed the information brought by Macrum is from President Kruger, and the purpose is to initiate measures to bring the war to a close on honorable terms to the Dutch republic.

FEDERATION OF LABOR

Convention at Detroit—None But the Elect Can Speak.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 10.—Nearly all of the 180 delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention had tonight presented their credentials at headquarters. Many unofficial visitors have arrived, among them representatives of the bar-tenders' union, and others who desire to obtain full membership. The bar-tenders have established headquarters. According to the announcement of the local committee of arrangements, the convention was to have been formally welcomed by Governor Pingree and Mayor Maybury, as well as by Michigan members of the convention, but it was considered improbable to-night that any outsider will address the convention. A rule of order covering this question says:

"None other than members of a bona-fide trade union shall be permitted to address the convention, or read a paper therein, except by a vote of two-thirds of the convention."

As the delegates will not be permitted to vote until their credentials have been duly passed upon, it is not deemed proper to take a vote on the matter at the outset. It is possible that this technically may be waived, although it has not been customary for other than trades union members to speak, except by special request of the convention.

P. J. McGuire, of Philadelphia, first vice president of the Federation, and president of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, will call to order if he arrives in time, otherwise James Duncan, second vice president, will preside. Delegates from the international unions have one vote for each one hundred members represented; local organizations, not members of international bodies, have each one delegate and one vote.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio: Rain Monday, Tuesday; rain or snow, and colder; fresh to brisk east to south winds, becoming northwesterly Tuesday.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday, as observed by C. Schaefer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 35°
8 a. m. 35°
9 a. m. 35°
10 a. m. 35°
11 a. m. 35°
12 m. 35°
1 p. m. 35°
2 p. m. 35°
3 p. m. 35°
4 p. m. 35°
5 p. m. 35°
6 p. m. 35°
7 p. m. 35°
8 p. m. 35°
9 p. m. 35°
10 p. m. 35°
11 p. m. 35°
12 m. 35°
Weather changeable.